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PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

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10. BOOK-KEEPING—Theory and Practice.  
11. PENMANSHIP—Theory and Practice.  
12. MUSIC—Theory and Practice.  
13. DRAWING—Theory and Practice.  
14. GYMNASIUM—Theory and Practice.  
15. MILITARY—Theory and Practice.

Prof. M. L. LISCOMB, V. P.  
Or A. J. D. HENRY, Com. '87 Cadets.

**OPUM**  
A. J. D. HENRY, Com. '87 Cadets.

## THE ELEVEN GOVERNORS,

WHO, WITH FIVE APPOINTEES FROM THEIR RESPECTIVE STATES,

Are Active Commissioners of the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition—Brief Sketches of Some Distinguished Men.

There is no better evidence required to demonstrate the fact that the Cincinnati Exposition that is to be celebrated in Cincinnati, beginning July 4 and continuing until October 27, inclusive, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the settlement of the northwest territory, will be an event of National importance, than the bare statement that the combined interest of eleven sovereign states of the union have been enlisted in the enterprise, and that the governors of these states are active commissioners, with a staff selected from their respective commonwealths, to operate with the parent board of commissioners in securing both attendance and exhibits. These public spirited citizens of the associate commission, five in number from each state, have gone to work with zealous enthusiasm, and the result cannot be doubted.

Herewith is presented the pictures and brief sketches of the governors of the states interested in the exposition. They embrace the states of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, West Virginia and Kansas.

The central figure at the Republican convention at Harrisburg some months ago was that of Gen. James A. Beaver as he stood on his remaining leg on the platform, called thither by his fellow citizens to accept the nomination of his party for governor of Pennsylvania.

He is not more than fifty years of age, but his services in the army during the civil war aged him greatly, and he appears much older than he actually is. Beaver entered the service as captain of Company H, Second Pennsylvania Infantry, in the three months' campaign, at the end of which time he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry. On September 4, 1862, he resigned his command to take command of the One Hundred and Forty-eighth regiment. At the battle of Chattanooga he was shot through the body, and the wound was supposed to be fatal. Before rejoining his regiment, and just after his convalescence, he organized and sent to the field the emergency men from Camp Curtin, who fought so well at the battle of Gettysburg. At Cold Harbor he was again wounded, this time in the hip, and for his gallantry in this action was promoted to the command of his brigade with the rank of brigadier general. Going north soon after the battle of Petersburg, in which he was once more wounded in the side by a piece of shell, he remained there until the battle of Ream's station, on August 4, 1864, when he lost a leg. This loss obliged him to retire from the service, when he returned to Bellefonte, where he resumed the practice of law. He married the daughter of his law partner and preceptor in 1865. He was defeated for governor in 1882.

No one who reads the papers but remembers the rather singular political fight waged in Tennessee some months ago, in which the contestants for the position of governor of the state were two brothers—Alfred A. and Robert L. Taylor—the former nominated by the Republicans, the latter by the Democrats. The canvass was hot and lively, and from its very nature attracted unusual attention. The Democrat won, and his picture is herewith appended:

"Bob," as he is familiarly called, was at the time of the contest, the pension agent of that section, and by reason of this was prevented from attending the convention that did him the honor of placing him upon the ticket as standard bearer. ROBERT L. TAYLOR, by the receipt of the following dispatch from his official superior in Washington: "In pursuance of the instructions of the honorable secretary of the interior, it is better for you not to attend the nominating convention."

Richard J. Oglesby, of Illinois, has had an eventful, active and somewhat checkered career, but an exemplary life. He was born in Oldham county, Kentucky, in 1824. At the age of twelve years he, with his parents, removed to the "Sucker State," and has there resided ever since, and no one of her adopted sons has risen to greater eminence, either as a lawyer, a statesman or a soldier. Serving with distinction in the Mexican war, he entered the army in 1846, and was promoted to the rank of colonel, and won distinction and the thanks of his superiors at the battles of Fort Henry, Corinth and Fort Donelson. At Corinth he was seriously wounded, and his injuries finally caused him to resign. Returning to his home in Decatur, he resumed the practice of his profession, and has resided there ever since. He not only represented his state ably and acceptably in the United States senate, but such is his popularity with his party that he is now serving his third term as Governor.

William Larrabee is a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1832. While quite a young man he removed to Iowa

and began his life there as a farmer. Three years later, or in 1835, he entered the milling and manufacturing business, and still later became interested in the development of the railroads of his adopted state. In 1873 he became a banker. His first venture in politics was his election as state senator, and held a seat in that body over twenty years. In 1885 he was elected governor by a majority of six thousand. At the last election he was again chosen as the chief executive of his state by a handsome majority. A zealous friend of the common school system, a hard worker for his constituents, kind, affable and easily approached, of plain dress and unostentatious bearing, Gov. William Larrabee is loved by his fellow men.

E. Willis Wilgus was born at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, West Virginia, in 1844. His early education was acquired in the common schools and at a commercial college. In 1866 he began the study of law without an instructor, and in 1869 was admitted to the bar of his native county. In 1870 he was elected to the house of delegates, and in 1872 was elected to represent his district in the senate. He distinguished himself at the first bound in that body by his plucky position to a bill for the Kanawha river to a corporation. The bill had passed the house and was on its third reading in the senate on the last day of the session.

Mr. Wilgus obtained the floor and spoke the session out, thus saving the Kanawha river from corporate control, and opening the way for the magnificent improvement of that stream now in progress by the general government. Again elected to the house of delegates in 1876, and re-elected in 1880, he was chosen speaker of that body, and served with distinction. The canvass, at the end of which he was elected governor of his native state, was one of the most memorable in its history.

Colonel John A. Martin, of Kansas, was born March 10, 1839, at Brownsville, Pa. Learning the printer's trade, he went to Pittsburg in 1847, and was employed in the office of the Commercial Journal, and in October of that year emigrated to Kansas, locating at Atchison, where he purchased the Commercial Journal, and was elected to the legislature. In 1861 he was commissioned colonel of the First regiment of Nebraska Infantry, and for meritorious services at Fort Donelson and Shiloh he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, and later, for gallantry at Vicksburg and Chickasaw bayou, he won the double stars of a major general. On the admission of Nebraska into the union as a state, he took a seat in congress as a senator for the term ending in 1871. In 1873 he was made governor of Wyoming Territory.

A. P. Morehouse, who succeeded to the governorship of Missouri upon the demise of Gov. Maranda, is a native of Delaware county, Ohio, where he was born July 11, 1833. He left school at twenty, became a teacher at Camden, removed soon after to Missouri and began the study of law, being admitted to practice in 1860. He has been actively identified with the Democratic politics of his state for twenty-five years, and is now a pronounced and radical Republican.

He was a delegate to the National Democratic conventions of 1872 and 1876, and he also served in the Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth general assemblies, and presided over the senate for two terms. The governor is urbane, polite and agreeable, is very tall and dark, and is exceedingly popular.

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age and wise political management that the Fifteenth amendment was ratified. Originally a Republican, he became dissatisfied with that party in 1872, when he joined the Liberals and assisted in the nomination of Greeley for president. Two years later he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for attorney-general, but was defeated, and at the end of the next two years he became lieutenant governor under Williams. About three months before his term expired Gov. Williams died, and Gray became governor. In 1884 he was nominated for governor and elected by a majority considerably greater than that received by President Cleveland on the same day.

Simon Bolivar Buckner, from the time that he reached maturity, has been a striking figure in Kentucky affairs. Born about the time Gen. Bolivar, "the Washington of South America," was creating such a furor, the young Buckner was named in his honor, and, judging from his military traits, he must have taken some of that hero's nature. At the break of the civil war, Buckner was a general of the Confederate army.

He was in command at Fort Donelson when Grant captured it, but this misfortune seemed not to lessen his popularity in the south. At the close of hostilities he became "reconstructed," settled down to business, made a fortune, married the daughter of a country gentleman. He was a great admirer of Grant, and when that immortal hero became financially wrecked by the treachery of Ford, Buckner was the most ardent for \$10,000, tendered in plain that it was not to be paid until it was entirely agreeable. This fact was never known until Grant's death. Buckner is tall, white-haired and distinguished looking, and presses closely upon sixty years.

Cyrus G. Luce, governor of Michigan, is an Ohio man, and was born in 1824. In 1839 he removed with his parents to Indiana, where he obtained a common school education. At the age of twenty-four he ran for the legislature on the Whig ticket, but was defeated. In 1849 he moved to Gilead, Mich., where he settled down as a farmer and was elected to the legislature. In '61 he was commissioned colonel of the First regiment of Nebraska Infantry, and for meritorious services at Fort Donelson and Shiloh he was commissioned a brigadier general of volunteers, and later, for gallantry at Vicksburg and Chickasaw bayou, he won the double stars of a major general. On the admission of Nebraska into the union as a state, he took a seat in congress as a senator for the term ending in 1871. In 1873 he was made governor of Wyoming Territory.

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